Amngements

DEMY OF MUSIC-8:15-Two Little Vagrants. ERICAN THEATRE-8-Captain Impudence. OU-S:15 - Courted Into Court,
DADWAY THEATRE-S:15 - Shamus O'Brien,

CASINO 8:15 An American Beauty COLUMBUS THEATRE 8:15 The Minstrel of Clare DALY'S THEATRE 8:15 The Gelsks. EDEN MUSEE 8 Waxworks and Concert. EMPIRE THEATRE 8:30 Under the Red Robe. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE 8:15 A Social Highwings. GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—Heartsease.

GARRICK THEATRE—8:15—Secret Service.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—The Sporting Duchess.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Use.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—The Girl from

Paris,
HOYT'S THEATRE—\$:30—A Contented Woman,
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—\$:15—Wer Wars.
KNI-KERBOCKER—\$:15—Caste,
COSTER & BIAL'S—S - Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—2-\$:20—The Late Mr. Castello.
HYCEUM THEATRE—2-\$:20—The Late Mr. Castello.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—5—A Run on the Hank.
MEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—\$:15—Concert.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—\$:15—Vaudeville; Winter Garden,
den, Bail Chainpetro, 11.
PASTOR S—12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.
WALLACK S—\$:15—Kismet.
14TH STRDET THEATRE—\$:15—The Chetry Pickers.

Buder to Adnertisements.

Amusements Page. Announcements 12 Rusiness Notices 6 Bankers & Erckers 11 Bleveles Reads 4 Board and Rooms 12 Business Charces 4 Country Board 5 Dividend Notices 11 Dom. Sits. Wanted 5 Dancing Schools 8	Col.1 6 Help Wanted 6 Hotels 1 Instruction 6 Marriages & Deaths 2 Machinery 2 Miscellateous 1 Ocean Steamers 3 Plance and Organs 6 Proposals 6 Proposals 7 Public Notices 2 Real Estate 8 Religious Notices	S
Excursions European Advis to Financial Elections II Financial Meetings II Financial Meetings II For Sale	6 School Agencies 5 6 Special Notices 6 Storage 4 5 Winter Resorts 1 Work Wanted	6195

Business Notices.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture Variety of Style and Price No. 111 Fulton-st.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS, bally, \$10 a year; \$1 per month. Solly, without Sunday, \$8 a year; \$6 cents per montal unday Tribune, \$2 a year; Weekly, \$1. Semi-Weekly, \$2. STAGE—Extra postage is charged to foreign countries, keept Mexico and Canada, and on the daily in New-Lork City. except Mexico and Cabana, the unregistered, will be at York CPV.
REMITTANCES, if sent in cash, unregistered, will be at

MAIN UPTOWN OFFICE,-1,242 Broadway. Downtown

MAIN UPTOWN OFFICE.—1,242 Broadway. Dokum. Office, 54 Nassaiu-si.

AMERICANS ABROAD will find The Trib me at:
London—Office of The Tribune, 75 Fleet St. E. C.
Morton, Rose & Co., Bartholomew House, E. C.
Brown, Gould & Co., 54 New-Oxford St.
Thomas Cook & Sons, Ludgate Trous.

Paris—1, Munroe & C., 7 Rue Scribe.
Hottinguer & Co., 38 Rue De Provence.
Morgan, Harfes & Co., 21 Bonlevard Haussmann.
Credit Loonneis. Bureau des Etrangers.
Thomas Cook & Son, 1 Place de l'Opera.
Genera—Lombard, Odler & Co. and Union Bank.
Florence—Whithy & Co.
Venna—Anglo—Austrian Bank.

Figure 2. Antiba A. Co., and Union Bank.
Figure 2. Antiba Assistan Bank.
St. Petersburg — Credit Lyonnals.
The London office of The Tribune is a convenient place.
The London office of The Tribune is a convenient place.
Copies of The Tilbune may be bought in London from Messrs Swan & Leach. Northumberland-ave., directly opposite the Grand Hotel.

New-Pork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS .- Both branches in session. = Senate: The bill for a new Custom House in this city was passed; Mr. Turple continued his speech against the Nicaragua Canai bill. House: Most of the day was spent in discussion of the contested election case of Yost against Tucker from the Nich Virginia District.

from the Xh Virginia District.

FOREIGN.—The trial of Edward J. Ivory ended by the collapse of the case against him.

Rolling mill employes in Anina, Hungary, made an attack on the gendarmes; it is reported that eight rioters were killed. — Henry Delgado, a New-York newspaper correspondent, died in the San Ambrosia Hospital in Havana.

Mmc Carnet mether of the late Proglem. — Mme. Carnot, mother of the late President Carnot of France, died in Paris.

and was re-related to the lection of Thomas C. Platt as United States Senator was formally declared in Albany. — The Lexow anti-trust resolution was adopted by the State Senate. — A receiver was appointed for the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway of Chicago.

"Washington Crossing the Delaware," and announced his intention of presenting it to the Museum of Art. — There was a report that an agreement had been reached between the Government and the Union Pacific Railway Reorganization Committee. — The Railways Reorganization Committee. The Bellevue Hospital Medical College building was nearly destroyed by fire. The annual dinner of the New-York Board of Trade and Transporta-held at the Waldorf

Rain or snow. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 39 degrees; lowest, 16; average, 283,

MR. FAYERWEATHER'S MISTAKE.

It is not safe to assume that the money which Mr. Fayerweather intended to give to colleges will soon be appropriated to the institutions of his selection. It is true that the Court of Appeals, the tribunal of last resort, has decided that the trust fund placed in the hands of the executors must be distributed among the colleges picked out by Mr. Fayerweather to be the recipients of his bounty, and may not be diverted to other foundations at the whim of the executors. The Court said that, all obstacles to the enforcement of the secret trust being removed, it bound the residuary legatees and compelled them to keep their promise to the testator and turn over the residuary estate to the twenty colleges mentioned in the will. This would seem to settle the question. The will is proved, the trust established, and the disposition of the property ordered by the highest authority. Nevertheless, such is the tenacity of lawyers, it ing an important stage in the case than as an end to the litigation.

For more than five years this case has been in court, and at every turn of the proceedings fat allowances have been made to the counsel engaged on all sides. And now, in announcing that the colleges are entitled to what is left, the Court of Appeals makes liberal provision for all the lawyers of all the parties who found an excuse for being represented by separate counsel; and with the prospect of such pickings before them there was naturally no dearth of separate counsel for many allied interests. And, after all this, still further Utigation is threatened. The famous fourth codicil, which was supplanted by the one now ordered to be enforced, and which was afterward burned, still has its partisans. They wish to force the secret of its contents, now so carefully guarded, and threaten to tie up the estate for another five years. If this can be done, the lawyers will doubtless profit greatly. The fact that Mr. Fayerweather's wishes will thereby be further frustrated will probably not be a weighty consideration with those responsible for the delay If any such motive had been influential in the case from the beginning, the twenty colleges would have had their money long ago, and, for that matter, all the discreditable engineering about new codicils would never have taken place. Mr. Fayerweather evidently knew perfectly well where he wanted his money to go. In his will he gave the residuary estate to twenty colleges, but later, to avoid conflict with the law, he made the secret trust of the first codicil for their benefit. That stood until four days before his death, when the engineering for a slice

a good living by while they fought. Whether the end comes now or in five years, whether the colleges get the property or it is dissipated in litigation, the lesson of the case is the dynasty itself. The Government has wisely the same. The man who wants to do good should do it while he is living. Instead of given his executors the pain of distributing his of justice will be of little material value to it.

The Government has wisely decided to cease discriminating against Ameritable tons 1.531 1.900 1.342 money for charlty, Mr. Fayerweather might It will not perceptibly alter the attitude of the | The shipments of rails to portions of this

of the dying man's estate began. From that

day to this Mr. Fayerweather's millions have

been a morsel for lawyers to fight over and make

wishes carried out. The Tilden case enforces the same truth. The larger the estate and the more eminent the lawyer who draws the will, apparently the less chance is there of the testator's wishes being executed. The men who in their own lifetimes have used their money to promote objects near to their hearts have had the fullest enjoyment of their wealth. In works of charity it is best to be the executor of one's

EDUCATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

As a rule, the prayer of the Legislative Chaplain, when that functionary drifts into politics in the course of his devotions, is a failure, both as a stump speech and a religious exercise. An exception may be made, however, in the case of the South Carolina chaplain, who, in his prayer at the opening of the inauguration ceremonies of the new Governor at Columbia the other day, prayed "especially that the form of law-"lessness which assumes the right, regardless "of authority, to visit punishment upon evil-"doers, thereby bringing reproach upon the fair "fame of this historic Commonwealth, may diswhich all law-abiding citizens, not only in South Carolina but everywhere, can say "Amen." It should be incorporated in the liturgy of the Church and made a subject of daily prayer among Christians of all denominations. And then it should be followed by a determination on the part of all citizens who take pride in the fair fame of the Commonwealth, and have a laws, to take hold and answer the prayer themselves without waiting for a special interposider which reasonable restraints will be put upon passion and temper kept in control, is all that is necessary to effect the result. What South Carolina needs is a thorough comprehension of the fact that gentleness is the first essential of a gentleman In his inaugural address Governor Ellerbee

instituted a comparison between "cold and bleak New-England" and the South, pronouncing the latter a "paradise"; but he said the South was "approaching a condition of intellectual bondage" while "power and dominion were already passing rapidly to the North." This condition of things he attributed to the free public schools and system of public instruction of New-England, by which "she armed herself with power "to wrest supremacy from the South and make "good her claim to leadership far more effectually than she subsequently secured in the sur-"render of Lee at Appomattox." In view of this, he urges that the people, rising above al partisan hatreds, unite in one heroic effort to make their system of public instruction inferior to none. This has the ring of sound sense and calm, soher judgment. It is much more practical and to the point than anything that the citizens of South Carolina have been in the habit of hearing from Governors of the Tillman sort and leaders of the extreme Populist school for the last three or four years. South Carolina needs a school system that produces something besides half-thinkers, and educational training that breeds something besides artists in vituperation, have-brained fanatics and mishievous demagogues. And the citizens may rest assured that their

of supremacy, in the sisterhood of States by such means will not be regarded with jealousy or suspicion by New-England or any Northern State. Here there is no desire for "supremacy." Emulation in all that promotes the general welfare by enhancing local interests, no matter in what section of the Union, is not looked upon as rivalry or competition for power, but viewed with satisfaction as evidence of growing patriotism and broadening love of country. There is no jealousy of the South, nor any desire for supremacy over that section in the hearts of the people of New-England or the North, nothing but the most cordial wishes for the success of all | the business interests of the South, and especially for the prosperity of such educational enurgently commends to his people. The two sections are growing slowly, perhaps, but still growing-into a better mutual understanding. Nothing can serve more to promote and hasten it than popular education.

THE NEWS OF CUBA.

There is no lack of news from and about Cuba which may without rashness be reckoned credible. The patrlots are busy. General Gomez has left Cubitas and the eastern two provinces behind him, and is making his way. cautiously but steadily, across Santa Clara toward the Spanish capital. He is still, it is true, some 250 miles from Havana. But he is also about 100 miles from Cubitas, which fact provokes the inquiry why the Spaniards make no attempt to seize the latter place. They are only a day's march distant, and another at army up to the hills, seize Cubitas, and proclaim to the world that the rebel capital is in their hands? Seeing that they have four or five times as many soldiers as the Cubans, it seems not to their martial credit that they should devote more attention to defending their own capital than to attacking that of the enemy. Are we to understand that the Spanish troops at Puerto Principe dare to make war only on women, as they are now doing? A rare plan may be better to describe this decision as mark- it would be, indeed, to create a diversion for the relief of Havana, and to seek to draw Go mez back to the east, by renewing the atrocities of Valmaseda's "Black Brigade."

Havana, indeed, seems sorely in need of relief. The city is overcrowded with refugees from other parts of the island, and with Spanish soldiers. Food is scarce, and growing scarcer, and half the people have little or no money with which to buy it at any price. Smallpox is epidemic, and will doubtless continue to ravage the city until the rainy season brings yellow fever to take its place. Insurgent bands infest the suburbs, cutting off supplies of milk and vegetables, and destroying plantations and villages within sight of Morro Castle. A wretched plight the place is in, practically besieged, and suffering actual plague and famine. It might better affairs a little if Weyler should send the soldiers out .o fight, instead of keeping them idle to consume the swiftly waning store of provisions. But he is too humane for that, for the troops would run great danger of getting hurt, perhaps killed. The Cubans have a habit of thus ill-treating Spanish soldiers when they catch them in the open. They blew up a Spanish gunboat with a torpedo the other day, in the Cauto River, and killed most of its men. And if they would do that to an expedition sent merely to reinforce Spanish garrison in Santiago Province, what might they not do to an expedition sent against Cubitas? They are bad men, those Cuban patriots; a good deal like the Mexicans of bulf a century ago, of whom Birdofredom Sawin pathetically complained that they -du amazin' lots o' things, that isn't wut they

ough' to; in' they hain't no lead, they make their bul-lets out o' copper 's shoot the darned things at us, tu, wich Caleb sez ain't proper.

As for the rest, the Spanish situation is not improving. There is unquestionably imminent danger of a Cabinet crisis at Madrid, the consequences of which might be embarrassing to

American people. The release of the alleged filibustering steamer Three Friends will not please Spain, but it seems to have been a logical and proper thing to do. The United States is at peace with Spain and her colonies, and there is no reason, therefore, for interrupting lawful commerce between the two countries, nor for refusing a vessel clearance to a Spanish port. This country cannot be aiding belligerents in a war against Spain by sending such ships, because, according to the Spanish Government itself, there are no belligerents in Cuba, and no state of war. Of course, the Spanish port officers will prevent the landing of any cargo until duty is paid and all proper regulations are complied with, and the local police will prevent the improper use of the cargo after it is landed. If not, surely this failures of Spanish administration in the "Ever Faithful Isle."

FOR THE RELIEF OF FORRESTER. Orrion L. Forrester is a man whom the people of the State will do well to keep their eyes on. "appear from us forever." That is a prayer to He is a member of the Assembly, and represents the XIIIth District of Kings County in the lower branch of the Legislature. He is now serving his second term. At the session a year ago he sprang into a certain notoriety by voting for the Greater New-York bill, although previous to his election he had definitely and distinctly pledged himself to oppose taking snap judgment on that important question. It becoming respect for its institutions and its is a singular and suggestive circumstance that in spite of this violation of his word Mr. Fortester had no trouble in securing a renomina tion of Divine Providence in their behalf. The tion and re-election. At the session now in prevalence of a wholesome public sentiment, unguish himself in more ways than one. Among the large number of bills which he has already introduced is a measure which by his own admission will take the "starch" out of the Civil Service Reform system so effectually that it will practically kill it.

Mr. Forrester is also the subject of a bill which he has prevailed on one of his associates to introduce in his interest. It is entitled "An "act to enable Orrion L. Forrester to take the "examination for admission to practise as an "attorney and counsellor at law in all the courts "of the State of New-York," and it provides that he may be permitted to escape the Regents' examination which is required in the case of other men who desire to become bright and shining lights at the bar. Who is Forrester, that an exception should be made in his case by special act of the Legislature? We have told some of the things he has done in the past, remote and near. The only other fact of commanding importance is that he was until recently a clerk in a drygoods store. The ambition of a drygoods clerk to shine as a lawyer is in itself commendable, but any rightly constituted clerk would be willing to go through the usual course and enter the legal profession by the usual door. There has always and rightly been a prejudice against those who would climb into the sheepfold by some other way, and their motives have properly been open to suspicion. What reason can there be for making an exception in the case of Orrion L. Forrester? Does he claim it on the ground of his treachery to the cause he had pledged himself to support a year ago-treachery which efforts to regain a position of influence, and even made it possible to "jam through" an undigested and half-considered bill in the teeth of the opposition of all thinking people? We can

conceive of no other reason. The thing that corresponds in the Assembly to "Senatorial courtesy" at Washington may be sufficient to pass the bill to promote the persenal interest of Orrion L. Forrester through the lower house at Albany; but the measure should be confronted with effective opposition in the Senate, and if need be in the Executive

OUR IMPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

The British trade report for December and the year 1896 arrives far enough in advance of our own detailed report to afford valuable informaterprises as the Governor of South Carolina so tion. The comments of "The London Economist" may with profit be first considered;

e chief customer is the Those industries whose chief customer is turnited States have had a trying period, as, in consequence of the suspense induced by the Presidential election campaign, the currency difficulties, and occasional alarms respecting foreign affairs, business in America has been greatly restricted. The slackness of demand in foreign affairs, business in America has been greatly restricted. The slackness of demand in that direction has been severely felt in the woollen and worsted industries, which enjoyed quite a boom in the latter half of 1895. Stocks in the United States were unduly inflated, and as the consumption fell off the export of Bradford goods for 1896 makes a very poor comparison with 1895. British dependencies have also taken considerably larger quantities of almost every other description of iron and steel goods, the only unsatisfactory item in this section being the shrinkage of £1,300,000 in the value of tin plates dispatched to the United States.

The decline here described in British exports of woollen manufactured goods to this country supposed to have a garrison at Puerto Principe, has not ceased, as the official figures for the year and for December show; but in the following, the port of Nuevitas. Why do they not send an two lines are added respecting wool from the same report which have a different meaning:

Wool yarn, 1b... 1404,800 407,000 65,800 vis 13,694,500 10,941,100 863,300 482,300
 Woolen
 cloths
 13.694.500
 10.941.100
 863.300
 482.360

 Worsted
 goods
 72.184.700
 32.977.300
 5.826.660
 2.472.080

 Vos
 fragets
 602.500
 455.700
 8.900
 17.000

 Wool
 fritish
 htts.823.400
 11.636.380
 887.900
 4.703.300

 Wool
 Colon'l
 fts.125.226.620
 67.965.800
 12.409.400
 16.671.100

The accumulation of foreign goods in warehouses, and the slackening of demand for such goods, continued to the end of the year, but it appears that shipments of Colonial and British wool to the United States in December were 20,147,400 pounds, against 13,297,300 in 1895, an increase of more than 51 per cent, although the exports for the year to this country were but 79.592,100 pounds, against 139,050,020, a decrease of 42 per cent. Apparently the expectation of high duties on wool here has already caused large exports from Great Britain, even while the demand from consumers here is remarkably small. In some of the minor manufactures a material decrease appears for the year and also for December, as the following figures show:

| Earthenware | 1895 | 1896 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 | 1895 |

On the other hand, in jute manufactures, and British exports to this country increase ncticeably toward the end of the year, and the decrease in cotton goods in December is comparatively small:

| Paracryvery Similar | Pear | Month | 1895 | 1896 | 1896 | 1895 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 The movement of iron manufactures, by the

very fact that the returns in the different branches are so contradictory, discloses unnatural conditions in this country, alike through provisions of the law of 1894 and through combinations of producers. The large and considerable decline in the plates shows that practically the whole consumption in this country. except in manufactures for export, is now supplied by the home indestry, but in other branches different results appear:

the small increase in bars, will attract attention. But in general the returns are comparatively satisfactory, in part because the industry here has been forced by general depression in business to reduce both wages and prices far enough to escape for the present much foreign competition. British imports of wheat were smaller, but of flour larger than in 1895, off from 3,486,620 cwts, to 8,500 for the year, and Argentina receipts were 11,400,360 cwts, in 1895, but only 4,927,600 in 1896, there was large increase in imports from this country, although the shipments direct to Great Britain from the Pacific Coast were smaller in 1896, and in December, than in the year and the month in 1895. The exports from the Atlantic country is not to be called to account for the | Coast increased 6,527,380 cwts., or 46 per cent, while the Pacific shipments direct to Great Britain decreased 2,917,700 cwts., or 22 per cent, owing to the large movement from the Pacific Coast to Australasia and South Africa.

IRISH SESPECTS AND CONVICTS. There has been a general expectation of the acquittal of the Irish "suspect" Ivory, or Bell. but not of such an ignominious collapse of the prosecution as was witnessed yesterday. This latter result need not, however, excite surprise. The charges against the prisoner have all along been known to rest chiefly upon the testimony of a spy, and such testimony is as untrust worthy as the method of securing it is detestable. It is difficult to persuade any jury of right-thinking men to believe the testimony of a man who in giving it proclaims himself a perjurer. Such a witness is scarcely to be distinguished from one of those "provocative agents" who used to be employed by the poller of many countries, but who are now generally regarded as beyond the pale of justice and humanity. What other basis the prosecution had was police zeal, which has been found to have been mistaken. It was therefore the part of discretion and of justice for the prosecution to withdraw, and the Court to order an acquittal

and discharge of the prisoner. The incident may not have provoked, but ertainly strengthened, the demand for the release of all remaining Irish "political" prisoners which was made a few hours later in the House of Commons. The suggestion was made that as the charges against Ivory had been withdrawn, as presumably invalid, so the charges on which the actual prisoners were convicted may have been equally groundless. The force of that argument is not apparent. On the contrary, as the Home Secretary said, the withdrawal of the charges against Ivory was an indication of the fairness of British courts, and increased the presumption that the former convictions were just. It is also to be observed that the men in question are not "political" prisoners in any just interpretation of the term, but simple felons, guilty of "crimes abhorred by the civilized world." Nevertheless, no less than 132 members voted for their pardon in a House of 336; a number of their fellow-prisoners of similar criminality were recently set free; and this is the Queen's Year, in which extraordinary acts of elemency and mercy may be performed. It will not be surprising, therefore, if such pardon shall be granted one of these days, though it will almost certainly not be in response to any popular agitation or appeal in Parliament.

The Charter Commission keeps on making changes in the document it has prepared for submission to the Legislature, but gives no sign of asking for an extension of time so that it may do its work thoroughly and with the care demanded by the importance and vastness of the subject.

No reader of this paper needs to be told that The Tribune heartily favors quick transit between New-York and Brooklyn by means of East River bridges and tunnels. We were unable to commend, however, the project which some fertile mind conceived a few years ago of filling up the channel through which this arm of the sea, wrongly called a river, extends, and we are compelled to take the same view of the bill introduced at Albany for the construction of two drawbridges across it. The introducer of the bill seems to look on it seriously, but most people will regard it as a joke. Even if it had merit, the second member of the Greater New-York is in sno position to engage in any new schemes of bridgebuilding at a time when there are the gravest doubts as to its ability to furnish its share of the cost of building the so-called New East River Bridge, on the foundations of which the preliminary work has been begun.

That so universal a necessity as coal should be high priced in New-York simply because of lack of dock facilities is a powerful argument for the improvement and extension of the water-front.

Since a bill has been introduced into Congress providing for the purchase of Cuba from Spain for \$200,000,000, it may be well to recall that about half a century ago this Government offered to purchase the island for a fair price, and that the offer "was considered by the Spanish Ministry as a National indignity, and that the sentiment of the Ministry was responded to by the Cortes. After all that has happened," wrote the American Secretary of State on that occasion, "should Spain desire to part with the island, the proposition for its cession to us should come from her."

It is to be borne in mind that work on the Panama Canal is proceeding under patronage that will make that great highway-if completed as foreign to this country as is the Sucz Canal.

The Chinese sect of the Vegetarians is a s ret society of great power, defying all efforts to extirpate it, though in stress of rough political weather it sometimes changes its name. In the eighteenth century it was known as the Association of the White Lotos, and led the plots against the existing Manchu Dynasty. They were not successful, and it was driven to the wall and took on the appellation of the Do Nothing party. a change which left its purposes unaltered and did not arrest its activities. Its members are sworn to eat no meat and wear no colored clothes, showing thus an ascetic and puritanical tendency always associated with staying power, They give their property into the common stock and share in common its revenues, although they do not always live in community. They hate the reigning house, and are opposed to some of the most cherished Chinese traditions. In linens and silks, a different tendency appears. 1876 they spread terror in Nanking and Shanghai by cutting off the pigtails of their fellow-citizens, going about quietly with selssors up their sleeves and using them whenever they had an opportunity. As the Chinaman thinks that he is pulled up into heaven by his pigtail, its loss amounts to the destruction of his hopes of future bliss, and these outrages naturally excited great commotion. It is not surprising that a rumor of the institution of a chapter of the society among the California Celestials should awaken great interest there. The See Yup and the Sam Yup societies, not yet delivered from the agitation of the Highbinders' war, though they hope to b when the new Minister, himself a See Yup, arrives in March, are hard enough to keep in order, and how it will be when the Vegetarians also take the field remains to be seen.

While considering "National Guard reorganization," why not have in mind to make it really National? If all the militia of all the States were organized and drilled on the same plan and equipped with the same arms, its effectiveness in case of need would be far greater than under the present patchwork system.

If the declaration of Secretary Herbert be true, that the profit to the manufacturers of the

himself have had the pleasure of seeing his | American Government or the sentiments of the | country, even while the combined manufacturwork for a little less and throw in fewer blowholes.

> The taxpayers of the State will be glad to note the resolution of men in authority at Albany to keep the expenditures down to a low point and make a low tax rate. But the people do not care to see the policy which was brought into derision at Washington under the name of Holmanism and while receipts from Australasia dropped | adopted in regulating the affairs of the Empire State.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. F. B. Meyer, the well-known revival preacher, of London, who will arrive in this city on February 3, will begin his work in Boston in connection with the Moody meetings on the He is the successor of the distinguished Dr Newman Hall at Christ Church, London, and occupies the unique position of a Baptist elergyman in a Congregational church, established on the Countess of Huntington's foundation, using the Episcopal liturgy and governed by the Fresbyterian polity.

A mural tablet has been placed in the Harvard Church, Cambridge, Mass., in memory of its first minister, the Rev. Thomas Prentiss.

The new Bishop of London, Dr. Creighton, shocks strict Churchmen by not wearing elerical clothes when he goes to the Continent on a vacation.

According to "The Boston Transcript," Mrs. John D. Long is thinking rather regretfully of the pros pect of leaving her quiet home in Hingham for the excitement of Washington. During her former residence there her health suffered considerably, the climate not agreeing with her, but in spite of that she speaks with real pleasure of the delightful men and women who make up its society. Mr. Long's daughters, Margaret and Heien, are more pleased with the idea, having many friends among the young people there.

The late Charles Maron, of Paris, who believed dimself to be a descendant of the Roman poet Virgil, was a man of literary tastes and a brilliant conversationalist.

W. W. Rousseau, of Troy, N. Y., who died on Monday, was not only a successful business man, but a musician of considerable note. He was for many years the organist of Holy Cross Episcopal Church, Troy, and was associated with the late Rev. Dr. J. Ireland Tucker, its rector, in the preparation of Tucker's Episcopal Hymnal.

The Rev. Charles E. Stowe, the only surviving Harriet Beecher Stewe, writes to "The Hartford Courant" in regard to letters received by him from various admirers of his mother con-cerning the erection of a statue of her or a monument to her memory. He says that he and his sisters regard it as their exclusive privilege to rect a monument over their mother's grave at Andover, and suggests that if anything is to be ory it should take the form of a Harriet Reeche Stowe scholarship at Hampton, Fiske or Tuskegee adding. "Such a memorial would, I know, he quite in keeping with my mother's taste, and far more useful to man and honoring to God than some brazen monstrosity, secowling the unfortunate beholder out of countenance from its ugly granite pedestal."

Albert Barbleux, who died the other day in Paris, was one of the companions of Victor Hugo when he was exiled from France in 1851, but, unlike Hugo, he took advantage of the amnesty that was granted after the war with Italy and returned to France. In 1879, during the slege of Paris, he was commandant of a battallon of the National Guard of the Vth Arondissement. Arrested in 1871, after the Commune, he was brought before a court-mar-tial and condemned to pay a fine of 1,000 frances.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In a recently published book Reginald Brett, of England, says that Queen Victoria once impatiently remarked: "I am no longer Queen. Mr. Gladstore is King." The grand old man always had an air of aloofness about him, even when he was in the presence of royalty. Beaconsfield, on other hand, was always welcome at Windsor The Queen didn't like him at first, it is true, but he gradually won her over. How? Mr. Brett puts it pithily and wittily. "In trifles Disraeli never forgothe sex of the sovereign. In great affairs he never appeared to remember it."

After a Trip to London.—Archie-Weel, Sandy an' noo did ye pass the time in Lunnon?
Sandy-Richt brawly, mon. An' forbye, when I'd clappit a stove; he on my head and put on a frockit coat, 'deed, Archie, if there was a Southron but didn't take me for a Cockney born and bred—(Punch.

Aunt Sally Carroll, who died the other day at Macon, Ga., in her ninety-sixth year, was a rail-road switch-tender for many years. During the war and until a few years ago she did the work alone, and, though there were 100 trains to pass each day, she never had a switch misplaced. She is said to have been the only woman in the United States to hold such a position.

An Effort to Explain.—"Phwat's the good av a threaty?" asked Mr. Rafferty, who had been de-voting some reading to international topics. "Wull," replied Mr. Dolan; "it's sometoimes

"But how does it work?"
"Supposin' you an' mesilf wus two Govermints,
n' we made a threaty that we'll hov no folghts;
othin' but argumints. An' supposin' Ol git riled
t something you do an' shtart in ty lick yez."
"Yez couldn't do it, Dolan.
"Ol meight the:"

"Of moight thry."
"An' phwat thin?"
"Then thot u'd be a breach of the threaty an my part, an' yez could go ahead an' lick me, if ye wor able, wid a clear conscience."—(Washington Star.

The most powerful modern fleet that has ever seen seen on the waters of the Baltic will assemble there this spring under the flag of Russia. According to Admiral Tyrtoff, Minister of Marine, the fleet will be composed of the battle-ships Gangut, Peter the Great, Admiral Gregh, Admiral Spiridow Admiral Sentavine; the cruisers Abrek and Sokel, the gunboats Khabri and Ilmen, and ten torpedoboats and torpedo-destroyers.

A Cold Wave.—"Talkin' about sudden cold waves," said the man with the ginger beard, "I seen one in Montana one time that was so durn sudden we lost every drop of whiskey in the camp." I s'pose," said the grocer, "that the cold sneaked up so sudden that the whiskey was took by surprise an' froze before it knew what it was doin." "Whiskey," said the man with the ginger beard; "whiskey never was took by surprise, and it won't never be. But it happened like this here. The change was so sudden, an' the tempertoor fell so fur in so short a time that every durn jug an' bottle in the camp exploded from the internal pressure caused by the whiskey an' air inside of 'em bein' so much hotter than the air outside of 'em.—(Indlanapolis Journal.

Secretary Carlisle has decided that the picture of the late Mr. McCormick, the manufacturer of reapers, cannot appear on the new \$10 silver certificate He has also decided to omit the portrait of White ney, the inventor of the cotton gin, according to a correspondent of "The Chleago Record," and will statesmen and soldiers in this way. The Secretary is withholding his formal decision in order to give an opportunity for Louis A. Dent, who was formerly Mr. Blaine's private secretary, and is now file a brief in reply to the allegations of Mr. Robterests. They aliege that Mr. McCormick was not the inventor of the reaper, that the Commissioner of Patents has so decided, and that it is not just to the competitors of the McCormick company for the Government to advertise his enterprise. Mr. Dent desires to submit evidence on this subject, but the Secretary of the Treasury declines to hear anything on the historical side of the controversy. He bases als decision against Mr McCormick's portrait solely upon the fact that it would be advertising a live industry.

A master of hounds, in England, now no A master of hounds, in England, now no more, used to relate with great giee how a small girl, the tiny daughter of an M. F. H., was receiving her first lessons in Scripture from her grandmother, whose textbook was a pictorial Bible. The passage of the Red Sea was the subject of this particular lesson, and the ancient woodcut showed the Red Sea banked up on each side. "And here, said the grandmother, "is Moses, directing the Israelites to make the passage. What do you think that he is saying to them to exhort them to courage?" The little maiden looked up artfully, and remembering the language of her father's huntsman when the hounds came to a brook, promptly replied: "Yool over, lads; yool over!"—(Buffalo Commercia). European papers say that frozen milk is becom-

ing very popular. It is frozen in different-sized bricks, and in this way its purity and freshness are insured. The Belgian Government intends to increase the trade at an annual outlay of £10,000, and in Copenhagea, the capital of Denmark, a company has been formed and acrangements have been completen for the regular export of frozen milk. necessary plant has been erected, and contracts have been made already for the delivery of 110,000 pounds a week, which will be sent to all parts of the world in bricks or blocks like ice.

Reassuring the "Cloth."-Mrs. Cohn-Ikey, who is dat in de frond room mit papa?

Ikey—A divinity student vas looking for a furnished room.

Mrs. Cohn—Ikey, go oud py der hall undt vissle a hymn.—Judge. MUSIC.

CARMEN. The announcement that Mme. Calvé and M. Jean

de Reszke would sing together in "Carmen" potent to attract to the Metropolitan Opera House last night one of the large audiences of the season. veyed the information that it would be his The part is perhaps not one of greatest achievements, because it is not one that is adapted to his style and temperament; he cannot altogether bury the natural distinction of his man ner and carriage in the common soldier who is lured to his ruin, nor reach the depths of the degradati and the tigerish passion that brings on the climax of the drams. But his performance was a notable one for the beauty and impassioned vigor of his singing, in which he was heard last evening at his best, and the fire and consumhis singion. In which he was heard and evening at his best, and the fire and consumate art of his acting, and he spread a contagion of enthusiasm through the house that respectedly manifested tizelf. Mmc. Caive's Carmen was the same infinitely varied, impetuous, flery impersonation that has so often set her heares into a bewilderment of admiration. Never twice alike in detail, it is all compelling in the gusty sweep of its changing moods, by turns languorous, tempestuous, implacable. Last evening she was in her most imperious and capitious temper, and her performance was an epitome of all that has made her Carmen so highly esteemed. The rest of the case was the same as has participated in the production of Carmen' nefore this season, in which Mme. Engle sings the part of Micaein in an extremely pleasing fashion, though with not quite enough voice for her surroundings. Mr. Bars deserves a word of praise for an intelligent performance of the minor part of Morales M. Lasselle, who was the Toreador, was picturesque and sang at least the song in the second act in tune. M. Evignani conduced and obtained a most unyielding and unsympathetic accompaniment from the orchestra, and an ensemble throughout that was not what it should have been.

WEDDINGS PAST AND TO COME,

A pretty and quiet wedding yesterday afternoon was that of Miss Louise Everett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Everett, of Croton Falls, N. Y., and granddaughter of the late Daniel Drew, and granddaughter of the late banks brow, a Joseph de Tours Lentlihan, which took place in Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth-st., near Broad-way. Only the immediate relatives of the couple were present at the ceremony, which was performed at 3:20 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, the vicar in charge of the coapel. Mr. Len-tilhon's best man was his brother, Edward Lentil-hon. There was no reception.

The marriage of Miss Edith Whitman Colfag, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Colfax, to William Benford Altken was celebrated at 4 o'clock yes terday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, No. 9 East Seventy-seventa-at. Only the relatives and a very small number of personal friends were and a very small number of personal frems were present to witness the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Heber R. Newton, restor of All Souls' Church. The bride, wab was given away by her father, wore a gown of white sain. Her mad of honor and only attendant was Miss Natabe Colfax. The best man was Stephen W. Collins, and the ushers were Edward L. Dodge, Willard Fisher, Ostove B. Hebert and John P. Tilden, Because of the signt Himess of the bride, the cards for the reception which was to follow the ceremony were received.

Isnae Wallach, was married to Abraham M. Kridel at 6 o'clock last evening, at the home of her parents, where the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, of the Temple Emanu-El, was handsomely decorated. The bridal gown was of handsomely decorated. The bridal gown was of white satin, trimmed with point lace. The bridal procession included a little flower maiden, Miss Alice Dreyfuss, a niece of the bride; her sister, Miss Elsa Wailach, maid of nonor, and four bridesmaids, another sister of the bride, Miss Alma Wailach, Miss Gertrude Wallach and Miss Joseph, cousins of the bride, and Miss Constance Newman. The best man was the bridegroom's brother, Samuel Kridel, and the ushers were Edward Schuman, Guy Schiffer, Howard Schuffer, Myron Schafer, Sidney Shuman, Maurice Sternbach and David Metzger. A reception and seated dinner, served by Delmonico, at small tables followed the ceremony. The wedding of Miss Leora Bush to Alexander

Claude de Lamoutte took place at 8 o'clock last evening at the home of Dr. and Mrs. J. Julio Henna, No. 8 West Fortleth-st. The bride, who is a niece and the adopted daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Henna, was given away by her uncle. She wore a handsome gown of ivory satin, embroidered with pearls, and garniture of point lace. The tuile veil was fastened with a coronet of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white roses and filles of the valley, and were the bridegroom's present, a necklace of pearis with diamond clasp. Miss Marie Louise Brunn was the maid of honor. Joseph Gustavus Steinacher attended the oridegroom as best man. The ushers were John G. Gallasher, Oscar Garbe, Frederio Tinoco and Louis Francis Flemming. The ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Church, was followed by a reception. Among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. L. A. de Lamoutte, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Chard, Thornton Chard, Mrs. R. A. Peahody, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Bianchard, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Gallagner, the Consul-General of Guatemala, Dr. Veln, General and Mrs. Joshum M. Varian, Miss Varian, the Misses Lauterbach, the Consul-General of Mexico, Dr. Navarro, and Mrs. Navarro, Mr. and Mrs. Meuel Apprechio, and the Consul-General of Colombia, C. Calderon, Mr. and Mrs. de Lamoutte will make their home in this city. garniture of point lace. The tulle veil was fastened will make their home in this city.

The marriage of Miss W. Beatrice Smith, daughter of W. Bartlett Smith, of No. 154 West One-hundred-and-twenty-first-st., to Harry Everett Mon-tague was solemnized at 8:30 o'clock last evening in he Second Collegiate Reformed Church, Lenoxave and One-hundred-and-twenty-third-st. church was handsomely decorated with cut flowers and palms, and the ceremony was accompanied by a special programme of music by the regular choir of the church and the organist. The Rev. Dr. William Justin Harsha, the pastor, officiated. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with duchess lace and a veil of tulle. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses. Her maid of honor was her sister, Miss Arline Smith. The bridesmaids were Miss May Montague, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Mamie Bauta. Miss Alma Montague, a sister of the bridegroom, was the flower girl. Stanley Smith, a cousin of the bride, was the page. Mr. Montague, the sest man was his brother, thurd F. Montague. The ushers were L. Milton Smith, a brother of the bride; Harry Smith, a cousin; Joseph Napoleon Biye, T. E. Lyon, Adolphe F. Le Gost and William H. Christopher, Jr. The reception will be held at the home of the bride's father on Wednesday of next week, January 27. hurch was handsomely decorated with cut flowers

Miss Anna Madeline Fish was married to Jere mish J. Mullen at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Fish, No. 355 West One-hundred-and-twenty-second-st. The Rev. James W. Power, rector of All Saints Church, performed the ceremony, which was followed by a dinner, served by Mazetti. The bride wore a travelling costume of navy blue broadcieth, trimmed with black braid. Her only attendant was her sister, Miss Katherine Fish. There were no bridesmadds or ushers. Henry Mullins, of Jersey City, was best man.

Francis Hillhouse, of this city, has announced his engagement to Miss Sarah Griswold Fitch, of Nor-wich, Conn.

At Delmonico's last evening Miss Tessie Kessel the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kessel, of No. 21 East Ninety-inird-st., was married to George J. August. The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise performed the ceremony. The bride's gown was of white satin, trimmed with point lace. Her veil of tulle was held up by a bandeau of orange blocksoms and a diamond crescent, a present from the bridegroom. The bridal bouquet was of white orchios and hiles of the valley. Miss Laura Jerkowski was the bride's only attendant, Abraham August attended his brother as best man. There were no ushers. After the ceremony a reception and wedding dinner followed in the ballroom. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Leo Schwab, Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Friedman, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Rauth, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Schloss and Mr. and Mrs. Bruno Reichter. of tulle was held up by a bandeau of orange blos

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Anderson Lauderback have issued cards for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Marion Irene, to Arthur Power Lord, at the American Church, Avenue de l'Alma, Paris, on Monday, February 8, at 12 o'clock.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary P. Danforth, daughter of ex-State treasurer Ellic Danforth, to George L. Fox. Editor of "The News," of Middleburg, N. Y.

WR. WILLIS'S BODY IN SAN FRANCISCO. San Francisco, Jan 20. The body of the late United States Minister A. S. Willis arrived from Honoluly on the steamer Australia at 9 o'clock this morning. The body, which was accompanied by Mrs. Willis and her son, will be taken to the home of the family at Louisville, Ky.

Lieutenant Bell, representing General Forsytha S. A.: major Pett, representing Governor Bud4, and Mr. Cooper, on behalf of the State Depart-ment, met Mrs. Willis at the pier. President Dole sent no guard of honor, and in deference to Mrs. Willis's wishes there will be no military display

STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. Albany, Jan. 20.-The New-York State Bar Asse-

ciation held its business session at the City Hall to-day. The following officers were elected: Presi-Whittaker; treasurer, Albert Hessberg; corresponding secretary A. J. Parker, recording secretary L. B. Proctor. A dinner was served this evening to the visiting lawyers at the Fort Orange Club. Judges of the Court of Appeals, of the Supreme Court and the United States Court ware